

THE STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON
"AUDEAM DICERE." (Cicero).

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1890.

The new Government.

Public attention is being directed to the straws on the political current which indicate the course of the stream, and the first acts of the new Congress lead us to expect a somewhat sailing, without the imminent danger of quick-sands. Another vote of confidence is being passed to General Mitre, confirming his faculties. "Fidelicant until the National Assembly, having incorporated all its members, shall elect the prime dignitaries who are to rule the Argentine people for some years to come."

The opposition-party has not yet shown its strength, but we may rest assured that many "sessions" will pass over the heads of those who have to record fierce debates and well contested motions. There will be, no doubt, a fine display of oratory, for the language of the country makes a second-rate speaker to pronounce roundly in long periods, and the natives have a decided taste for rhetoric, though perhaps imperfect in logical reason. It would be a mistake to fancy that acrimonious expletives will be the chief gain of such debates. By the mainly exposition of ideas, the several members of Congress will derive a fund of information regarding the local and general wants of the Republic, and some who may be at present raw-school boys will learn, by patient study, the science of statesmanship.

Moderation is a virtue we need hardly recommend, for in truth there is little of that heat of debate or excited fervor which characterizes like assemblies in other countries. Prostration and infantile formalities may unhappily fritter away much useless time, but we agree with many that the mol that each day should form a page in our history by some useful measure. Let us approach the important questions of capital, currency, state revenues, immigration, and national progress.

Public opinion is divided on the ultimate fate of the metropolis, which wishes and expects to remain in favor of this city. The federalization of town or province involves apparent difficulties, yet a spirit of good will carry us through every obstacle, and we have much confidence in the present National Assembly. With the view of keeping all our readers *au courant*, we intend to report to you the various speeches. It is passing strange that our Spanish brethren give only a curtailed narration, although one would think that the matter more of their province than ours. By the kindness of the Government, we are afforded every convenience in watching the course of the new Congress, and we are assured that this will redound to the profit of "The Standard," the satisfaction of our society, and the gratification of the Government itself.

A novel idea.

The new *Joint Stock Company*.

The influence of the press in this City, when properly directed, is becoming daily more apparent; a few years ago, a newspaper was for its own sake, and was for its own sake. It is now a fact that a Public Joint Stock Company would be started in Buenos Aires. Hitherto *la modus operandi* of getting up a company was for 12 a dozen, wealthy, interested individuals, to club secretly together; if they wanted capital, "write off" to London, Hamburgh,

New York or Hongkong, dispense with prospectuses as obsolete, nominate a President in London, a Secretary in New York, a Treasurer in London, and a Treasurer in New York (if they wanted such an officer) God knows where; the Company soon started was certain of doing business, as they invariably encountered no opposition. Clubs and balls, &c, we have many quantities of, but sound mercantile Companies, are scarce.

Captain Harrison is a practical business man; as an experienced seaman he has no superior, and as a courteous gentlemanly commander he has won for himself the respect of his officers, and to him more than gold coins are the present occasion.

Tired and weary of stamp paper, ante chambers and sycophantic letters, Captain Harrison has come before the Public in a straightforward manner, he goes at his business like a man—he deserves to be supported, his object is not to draw too much high flowing rhetorical phrases, bears the stamp of truth and honesty, and taking for granted even that the expenses of the proposed company will be down low, and the receipts too high, there is sufficient margin left to prove that the steam transit business between this city and Montevideo, if properly managed, is lucrative in the extreme.

A joint stock business has many advantages over private associations, because, in the first place, the company, being run by the public, commands public patronage; besides, we are less liable to endure old-fashioned by laws and exorbitant fares.

Two hundred and fifty City merchants subscribing to this stock will secure for the proposed Company the principal passengers and carrying trade between this port and Montevideo. The London and Dublin Steam Packet Company has outlived every opposition, simply for this reason, because nearly every merchant in Dublin was a shareholder; and it is to be hoped the Company always had the staple trade of the place.

We hope to see the same plan carried out here, as it is beneficial both for Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, that we have a first class steamer on this line; that this steamer should belong to a local Company, so that we run no risk of being high priced; that communication stopped some fine morning, because the owners should think proper of sending her to China.

El Barbiere di Siviglia.

At Thursday's representation both artists and audience must have been highly gratified, not only for drawing such a full house, the other for the eminent success of Rosina and Figaro. It would be surprising to see a company monopolized the honors of the night, although it is difficult to withdraw our attention from the fascinating heroine. The barber played with consummate skill, and the Doctor fully elicited all the humor of the piece, being greeted with reiterated plaudits. In the grand act, the plot to destroy the garden of Figaro is not badly done, while the duet succeeding merited a "Bravo" from the public. The definition "la calumnia" was characteristically rendered by the Padre, although it is a pity that his admonition "ascóntate! tacete!" was lost on some riotous guacholín los lunetas Nos., &c., who mistook Colon for a pulpería.

The Music-lesson was very happy, and exemplified the case, so common in Ireland, of the pupil learning the master. The universal sympathy at the piano (that grand battle-ground where woman always conquers), and we

envy the pseudo-maestro his interesting *te a te*, while the relentless barber seizes the Doctor by the throat, and the Doctor, who the padre is a contre-temps well turned aside, and the chorus "Buena sera, presto al letto" is a musical gem.

It has been said by critics that Altivire's acting is superior to her vocalism, and we are willing to endorse this high compliment. She has given some shrewdly with exquisite taste, and the super-natural sweetness of her notes makes us wish she would try one of her native ballads. Meaning it is true, that the Opera is not so often brought into play by pieces such as *Il barbiere*, of which one of our colleagues truly foretold, a better *Rosina* could not be imagined. The denouement is very pretty; and here we must stamp, as barbarous rudeness, the indecent practice of breaking up, putting on hats and going out, before the curtain falls. The gentlemen were tired of the performance. Sor. Cazon should not permit the audience to be disturbed by such vulgarities. "Talking of the Opera is worse than galloping, and the vigilantes should receive orders to make themselves useful as well as ornamental."

In the last act an opera look from our audience, the fairer owner forgot to say "look out below."

The boxes were crowded with a galaxy of beauty, and it was only at this time that we saw a large proportion of her countrywomen part of the house were full, yet more so than was merited by the Barber (not the Manager).

Chamber of Deputies.

On yesterday there was no session, but the hall was crowded with a public who patiently waited from 1 until 2 P.M. expecting the Hon. Deputies. At the latter hour it was clear these gentlemen were so tired that they had to be led to the gallery, having declared the session opened, commenced an animated course of cater-wauling, singing, crying, and shouting, hissing &c. At times an enthusiastic gentleman would exclaim "¡Pido la palabra," to which the invariable reply was "que barbaridad!" The session was then adjourned, and the house rang with laughter, amid which the luckless servant appeared with the announcement "¡hasta mañana!" and the disappointed citizens after two hours' sitting quietly ejaculated muttering sundry epigrams against the Hon. Deputies whose position was cooled by a trifling Scotch mist.

The Foreign Races.

Belgrano has been twice defrauded of its Autumn meeting. Last Thursday, being a holiday, was very suitable for the Foreigners, who never run on Sundays; but the Mayor of Montevideo, Government suspended the meeting, on the plea that a riot was apprehended. The Argentine of pure patency, however, suggested that A. R. C. the former could as well have run on Sunday, without any conscientious scruples.

Thus the Foreigners were obliged to postpone their races until yesterday, when the weather was so unpropitious, that we were again disappointed. It is to be regretted that to-day the rain penetrate, and we expect to see the foreign public patronize their countrymen by a large attendance in recognition of their undeserved sufferings.

The Bolas Meeting.

The General meeting of Syndics took place on Wednesday at

2 P.M. to consider the Statute of the society, Mr. Santamaria in the Chair.—Sor. Rom. the Secretary, proposed that the meeting be postponed for another time, which was almost unanimously voted. The President then related to the meeting that the former Committee had ordered Mr. Langlo to execute an illuminated picture of the Inauguration, for the sum of \$10,000. Sr. Gonzalez argued that an useless expense, and suggested that a composition should rather be given the engraver for the design presented by him. The Secretary explained the propriety of keeping their word, and after some debate Mr. Langlo's picture was carried by a large majority.

The session lasted 58 minutes.

South America.

CHILE.

This republic has, like Perú, taken alarm of European invasion; a society has been formed, and the *Chileno* has spread its branches through Santiago, Valparaiso and the other large towns, with the view of fomenting a continental war. Among the leaders of this movement are Messrs. Trumbull and Lynch, the former an Englishman, the second of Celtic extraction several railway accidents have occurred, the late one resting on the officials of the line.

Bolivia.

The revolution is on the wane. On April 14th, the rebel generals Aguirre, Zorrilla, and others, attacked Potosi, and were met by Agreda, with 250 troops; the latter was defeated after an hour's fighting, but Aguirre was killed. Meantime the President despatched 1,000 foot with a brigade of artillery and cavalry to re-capture Potosi. Latest reports state that the rebels have been driven from Potosi, and routed the Government forces, leaving President Aguirre in a ticklish position, while Martinez assumed the provisional Dictatorship. The late Dictator La Paz formed a battalion for General Aguirre, offered an amnesty to all, excepting Fernandez and Morales. General Perez writes from La Paz that the rebels were completely defeated on the 4th ult. The battle raged in the Plaza where the troops were entrenched, and sustained the fire of 1500 men down the rebels, who were completely prostrated on both sides, but the rebel chiefs escaped with great booty. At the coming elections it is thought General Aguirre will command a majority.

Colombia.

Dates of civil war relate that the civil war is not over in Venezuela. The Federals have been beaten in various points; disturbances were rife in Carabobo, Aragua, and Riochico. Venezuela is also a prey to faction; General Canabal has attacked the capital, Bogotá, and retired before the forces of Mr. Canabal. Ecuador is hardly better off than her neighbours; great disorder was prevalent at Guayaquil, where specie was growing very scarce. On the island of Cuba, several *queros* or treasure troves had fallen into the hands of some soldiers who were digging a well. A pot containing 3,000 patcones was one of the richest prizes, and no less than 2,000 persons were gold-hunting, by latest accounts. It is supposed that the French Government has bought the *El Panamá* on March 8th, was lost.

Peru.

The Friends of American Independence have nominated Dr. Vigi, of Lima, their President, and extended the fraternity through every part of the Republic. Two philanthropists are

about to be despatched for Ecuador and Bolivia. A battery of 40 rifled cannon, lately arrived from Europe, was tried at a review by the President, and quite astonished the natives. The scene was the scene of an earthquake on the 11th April, but no damage was caused; in that city a stationer, who had been killed by Mr. Blume, at the cost of \$25,000. A fine of railway is projected as far as Iquique.

A Voice from the Camp.

To the Editors of the "STANDARD."

Your columns have been to such extent absorbed in the merits of paper-money, artesian wells, railways, water-pipes and pilots, that your return to a truly social question carries with it a title which I use with pleasure a few remarks on an idea which is a strange—nay, unaccountable—fact: the foreign interest here is so large, that you, as the advocate thereof, must, in accordance with your position, take a turn at all grievances which tend to affect its members. Hence, if you have had to manipulate the above misadventures, touching on the various important topics in a manner which has elicited praise from all shades of your subscribers; but no time you have written bears more truth on its face than the well-known—nay, hackneyed phrase—that "Irishmen are the successful agricultural pioneers of this country." The fertility of the soil, the abundance of labour, and the natural attributes, are thrown forward with ductility by the natives, as the means by which Buenos Ayres has attained her present position, inasmuch as, they say, the foreigners do not so thank, since they had such natural resources before them. Such a preposterous idea must receive the scorn of any man who has seen the natives, and who thus may have seen how resources lie idle in other countries, for the want of talent, and persevering energy to mould them into that perfection to which the hardworking sheep-farmers of Buenos Ayres have brought their adopted soil. Buenos Ayres may have attributes of fertility, etc., but she has not the resources of what I call a short time since, a certain B. Ayres paper, in place of acknowledging the steady shoulder which foreigners have kept to the wheel of progress in South America, came out in a strain of bitter vituperation, shameful to a *filii-else* journal, and, as a result, we have seen how men who hold (thanks to themselves) a large share of the wealth and independence of the country—finished by saying that the foreigners in the camp were a "set of undisciplined savages!" Such an exclamation of course restricted the conclusion to the "Irishmen," and the Editor, that I regard with contempt a man who sits on his bullock's head—no model of equanimity—ready for anything, from bone-playing to manslaughter. How such a man live five nine months out of the twelve no one would say; but he is a peasant, a vulgar fellow, who is in daily evidence (and that gratuitously) with a "salvo!"—the *no plus ultra* of that incontinent being, a well-fed peasant who lives by his lasso, and who chuckles with delight when he drives a gringón before him, on a fine morning, with a light, and a few dollars, for his daily "quencia."

Such is the gaucho's life. Many a foreigner has had practical experience of the above statement, and well he knows how little satisfaction he may expect from that pitiable bombshell of artificial lumbago, called Law. He goes to the Jugsado, of

course; sits down, patiently for two hours and a half, while the *free* and his staff go through a round of paper cigar smoking. If this lordly representative of the Argentine republic feels in humour, he may ask the gringo what he wants. The aforesaid victim proceeds with his case, when suddenly a gaucha enters to present his wife, who has exchanged (in the term for bigamy) for the wife of his chief for that of some other Benefic. The case of scandalous degeneration must of course be heard and disallowed; of another round of cigarillos fills up the interval; at last, per the judge turns round and asks, "Que quiere, amigo?" He again comes to speak; the ass-avoiding judge throws himself back in his chair, a long curl of smoke following the end of his thoughts, and the ass-avoiding comes to him. He looks at his watch through a beam of thick vapour; his eyes droop, and, turning to one of those genuine regenerators of his country, tell him, with the blindest mind imaginable, that he must call again, as "a siesta is ahead." What a melancholy state of things for the nineteenth century! Certainly, we may learn here in more than one lesson, railways. Each judge must, I fear, have an engine erected to facilitate his mail-pipe movements, as it is a shocking misrepresentation of the English language to call that commodity dealt out in a jugo by any such name as Justice. I call it a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, as it smacks too much of the "compende" trade to be called legal equality. We are in an age, nay, a period of reformation, and thus do I say, but not in the case of the country deserves the attention of the Government before our Petty Sessions Courts in the camp. Here, then, is a country which, 30 years since, was sunk in the depths of frightful indolence: foreign intruders step forward, and rescue it from the abyss on the brink of which it so long reared; the pull was a tough one, but they gladly undertook it. To-day she is safe from the danger of hungry whirlpools, firm on the stage which foreigners have erected to support its once decaying form, and sound (paper-money) excepted as a commercial republic among the nations of the world, with her 6 per cent stock at 94 1/2.

Journalists may write in an acrimonious spirit of revenge—indeed acrimonious may still be written in the case of the *stagnant*—except the gaucha who kept him when he is in peaceful slumber—and the expander of Argentine law may despise his appeal for justice, such as English law has taught him to look for; but these united efforts will not efface the bright halo which surrounds the grand practical fact that the foreigner has drawn this country from the generalised state that, by their brawny hands, Buenos Ayres is to-day a respectable province; by their exertions her shipping is laden, her plazas filled, her taxes augmented; and, while their bank accounts testify in round numbers how far they have been successful in their sheep-farming operations, they can afford to laugh at all scorn, as evidence in the amazing reality of absolute indolence.

Yours very truly,
VERITAS.

Partido de Lujan, May 20, '92.

Subscriptions to British Hospital, retained for 1862.

Continued.

Ed. Thornton Esq. H. B. M. S. Minister Plenipotentiary \$500

For Foreign Esq. H. B. M. S. Consul 400

William Doria Esq. Secretary of Legation 200

Eric Paragat Esq. Attaché 300
Mr. J. Scott Esq. 200
Messrs C. T. Getting and Co 600
Messrs J. H. Hennessy 600
Messrs J. B. Comas 400
David Fulton 400
Messrs, Kers and Grieron 400
Messrs J. L. Lefer 400
William Hanning 400
John Thompson 400
Messrs J. B. Fawcett and Co 400
Mr. John Chisholm 400
Anthony Millin 400
Messrs J. B. Comas 400
Thompson Armstrong 400
Ferdinand Delisle 400
Jacob George 400
W. H. Miller 400
Messrs J. C. Thompson and Co 400
Mr. W. G. Thompson 400
Messrs J. B. Comas 400
Dr. Andrew Dick 400
Mr. John Hunt 400
William Doreall 400
W. H. Miller 400
J. A. Green 400
James Armstrong 400
Gilbert Hauser 400
C. A. King 400
W. H. Miller 400
William Plowes 400
Frederick Plowes 400
Austin Latham 400
J. H. J. Son of Erin 400

May 29, 1862. \$4,000

THE VICTIMS OF MISERY.

LES MISÉRABLES.

VICTOR HUGO.

Translated by THE STANDARD.

PREFACE.

So long has war and social confusion, in the midst of civilization, an artificial Hell, mixing up our divine destiny with human fatality: so long as remain unaltered the three problems of the age—namely, the question of poverty, woman's fall by destitution, and the ruin of children by ignorance: so long as certain classes shall be exposed to a moral paralysis—in a word, so long as misery and ignorance exist on earth, so long as work as the present may not be unprofitable.

FIRST PART—FANTINE.

BOOK I.

A JUSTE JEAN.

M. MYRIEL.

In the year 1815, M. Charles François-Bienvenu Myriel was bishop of D.... He was an old man of some 75 years, and had held the office of D.... since 1801.

Although a detailed account would exceed the limits of our story, it may be well, for the sake of exactness, to mention here the reports current about him when the first congregation of the diocese. What it said of a man, whether true or false, has often a prominent place in his life and destiny, so what he actually does. M. Myriel was a man of a Council of Aids: It was said that his father wishing to perpetrate the rank in his family, had married him while yet young (he was about 18 or 20), and secured to him the general custom among senatorial circles. Charles Myriel had, in spite of this marriage, given rise, as reported, to much talk and criticism. Through of short stature, he possessed a good figure; and, being eminently graceful, witty and accomplished, the whole of his youth had been devoted to fashion and gallantry. The Revolution broke out, affairs grew desperate, the families of the Court were butchered, exiled, or dispersed. M. Charles Myriel, in the first days of the second day of Italy, when his wife died of consumption, after a lingering illness, leaving him a lingering illness, leaving him a

terrible to those in exile, who saw nothing but brutality in such excesses. Or, he was suddenly stricken down in the midst of his career, by one of those mysterious and terrible impulses of the heart which sometimes vanquish the heroic man whom no public adversity could shake by menacing his life and fortune? No one could tell the cause; and all that people knew was that he came back from Italy, a priest.

In 1804, M. Myriel was vicar of Brignolles. He was already advanced in years, and lived in profound retirement. At the time of the Coronation, a trifling matter, relative to his parish, brought him to Paris. Among other men of power, he went to solicit Cardinal Fesch, for the parishioners. One day the Emperor, going to visit his uncle, found the worthy vicar waiting in the ante-chamber. Napoleon observed that this old man stood before him with some degraded curiosity, and, turning towards him, demanded gruffly:

—What good is this star in your eye?

—Sir, replied M. Myriel, you are looking at a good man, and I at a great man. Each of us may gain something.

That same evening, the Emperor, after the Cardinal, in the name of this vicar, and some time later M. Myriel was surprised by the intelligence that he had been named Bishop of D....

How much was true of the reports concerning M. Myriel's youth no one could affirm. The family of Myriel was known but to few before the era of the Revolution.

LOCAL EVENTS.

SAN FERNANDO RAILWAY.—We are glad to perceive that the earthworks are covered almost completely with grass, which will render them secure against the river tide.

The sleepers and rails are on the line, and will be placed in time for a trip on the 9th day of July.

On Thursday we visited San Fernando, the Tigre, and Las Conchas, and observed that these suburban towns are daily progressing. New buildings in every direction and a large number of lands, which are being sold in lots and reduced to cultivation.

CLASORCA RAILWAY.—To-morrow comes off the section of Don Patricio Brown's building ground.

On Change.

Ones have risen again up to \$110 at firm rates. This being the opening of the closing period.

The American ship Pacific is to load part of her cargo at Montevideo, and the rest in this port for New York at 6 p.m. for Cuba and 24 cents for dry hides, with usual primage.

No transactions of importance in produce have taken place to-day on account of the heavy rain, and the sales we know of being as follows.

River Produce.

3000 sealed horse hides from Entre Rios, to deliver in our yards, ground 34 lbs weight, at 17 1/2 cts, delivered to the owner.

1250 dry ox and cow hides from Entre Rios and Santa Fe, at 45 cts.

Montevideo Markets.

Vessels Loading Produce.

For London—Augusto

England—J. P. Londrill

England—John Parkinson

England—Donati

Liverpool—Mulligan

Havre—Gilles

Havre—Gilles

Havre—Vigence

Antwerp—W. Hagan

New York—B. B. B.

Havre—Piedra Bujardo
Havre—Meyllone
Havre—Portelles
Havre—Goudaloupe
Brazil—Haines
Brazil—Farto
Brazil—Baptista
Brazil—Cruzeiro
Brazil—Victoria
Brazil—Adela and Rosa

Salt—Arrivals—French brig Gillet, from Cadix, with 3000 fanegas, sold at 15 p.m.

Spanish brig Carmen from de with 5000 fanegas, sold at 13 p.m.

Spanish brig Falconero, from de with 3400 fanegas, sold at 11 p.m., at Rosario.

Italian brig Catherina, do, with 3000 fanegas, sold at 10 p.m.

British brig Thomas, do, with 3000 fanegas, on sale.

Spanish brig Aquella, do, with 3200 fanegas, sold at 10 p.m.

Prussian brig Rorich, do, with 3200 fanegas, on sale.

Coke—Arrivals—British brig Dool of Malakoff, from Liverpool with 950 tons, import account.

British brig Kate Swetland, from Cardiff, with 730 tons, do.

Lumber—Arrivals—American brig James Nemyth, from New York with 320,000 feet spruce pine, sold on board at 50 cents.

Norwegian brig Atlantic, from Memel, with 241,087 feet pine; sold on board at 40 cents.

American ship Frisco, from New York, with 30,000 feet pine; sold on board at 35 p.m. and 4 months.

American ship Bark, Snow, from New York, with 153,777 feet pine; sold at 10 p.m.

4 months on board; at 10 p.m. white pine, sold on board at 30 p.m. and four months.

Montevideo 80th May 1862.

Peru's Imports.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

May 29th.

Spanish schooner Maria Lorenza, from Pernambuco, with sugar, in transit.

Spanish police En San Antonio, from Pernambuco, in quarantine.

Oriental S. Villa del Salto, from Montevideo, with 40 passengers.

French ship Uralia, from Uruguay, bound for Havana, with jerked beef.

National brig Cometa, 120 tons, from Montevideo.

Amer. S. Misissippi, from Montevideo, with 78 passengers.

Oriental ship Lucile, 120 tons, from Montevideo.

Spanish bark Villa Nueva, 250 tons, from Bahia, with wine and French ship Andruddy, from Montevideo.

A Brazilian brig, a Spanish police and a French bark.

ARRIVALS.

Spanish brig Belisario, for Havana, with 4500 quinquina jerked beef.

KILLING LIST REPORT.

May 29th.

New York National League Adalida.

Holland Dutch brig Carer.

Arrivals.

31st May, D. de Lujan 74, fruit trees.

Luzon.

31st May, Buen Orden 46 and 48, furniture.

Riskier.

31st May, Bolivar 123, furniture.

Silva.

25th June, Florida 105, furniture and perfumery.

Apoca.

1st June, from Rome, 1900 sheep.

Notice Extraordinary.

OPENING OF THE GREAT

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT

OF THE LA PLATA

At No. 59 CALLE FLORIDA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the ladies of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that having completed his arrangements, he has opened the above named establishment on the 25th May, with an immense supply of the celebrated candles and a stock of accessories, lamps, imported from Rome and North America expressly for the ladies.

Various Machines sold.

Counters.

In every respect, it is unargued in the Globe, all of which will be offered for sale at the most reasonable price. It will moreover relieve the attention of the public to the very advantage of the establishment, which is now open, and will give glowing signs. Numerous Oil is a pure extract from themselves oil, contains all the floating particles of the most refined oil, and is of a clear, light, sparkling glass itself in brilliance and of such remarkable softness and purity as to render it infinitely the best light in the market.

The undersigned has a stock of the most beautiful and useful lamps, and is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use. He is very ready, obedient, and perfectly ready to attend to the wishes of his customers. He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

The undersigned respectfully of Buenos Ayres over all other artificial illuminations, having been well established throughout Europe and North America, and has now the same apparatus as in the history of the present.

It is now cordially offered to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use. He is very ready, obedient, and perfectly ready to attend to the wishes of his customers. He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

H. G. COVERT.

25 Calle Florida.

Plans for sale.

The undersigned has to inform the cheap and useful plans for the construction of the houses of the city of Buenos Ayres, and is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

He is now open to the public to see and to make it much more convenient than the most inferior light in use.

